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Henry Clay Caldwell

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pany of riflemen to protect the southern border of Iowa, and owing to his energy and ability a raid into Iowa from Missouri was defeated. In August, 1861, he raised a regiment of cavalry which was mustered in as the Third Iowa Cavalry, and became its colonel. He was rapidly promoted to brigadier general and later major general by brevet. He won wide recognition for bravery and military skill at the battle of Pea Ridge and was very prominent in the siege of Vicksburg. He commanded the largest division of the Seventh Army Corps at Little Rock and in 1865 commanded the third division of the Seventh Army Corps in western Arkansas and Indian Territory. At the close of the war he engaged in the commission business in St. Louis and New Orleans and was president of the New Orleans chamber of commerce for six years. In 1881 he removed to New York and engaged in business, maintained his interest in politics and in 1884 stumped New York and New Jersey for Blaine. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by President Harrison. In 1893 he removed to Washington, D. C. and practiced law in that city until his death. He was buried in Arlington.

HENRY CLAY CALDWELL was born in Marshall county, Virginia, September 4, 1832; he died at Los Angeles, California, February 15, 1915. His father removed with his family to the Black Hawk Purchase in 1836, locating at what is now Bentonsport, Van Buren county, Iowa, and removing about a year later to a tract of land near Iowaville which became the farm. Here the boy worked on the farm and attended the pioneer schools in winter when possible. In later years he gave most interesting accounts of their relations with the Indians during this period. Of an unusually studious nature, he commenced to read law at the age of sixteen years, entering the law office of Wright and Knapp, Keosauqua. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm, and at the age of twenty-four was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1859 he represented Van Buren county in the House of Representatives, Eighth General Assembly, and was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. At the outbreak of the Civil war he resigned his seat in the legislature and enlisted in the Third Iowa Cavalry, and served successively as major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, participating in the battle of Moore's Mill, the capture of Little Rock and other engagements. He resigned June 25, 1864, and the same month was appointed judge of the United States District court of Arkansas. He held this position until 1890, when he was appointed judge of the Eighth Circuit, comprising Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. In 1903 he retired to private life. He received the degree of LL. D. from Little Rock University. After his

retirement he resided in Los Angeles until he died. His body was taken to Little Rock where his residence had been for the greater part of his active life and there was buried.

JAMES IRVING MANATT was born in Millersburg, Ohio, February 17, 1845; he died at Providence, R. I., February 14, 1915. He removed with his parents to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in his boyhood and received his early education in the district schools of that county. At the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the Forty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served from May 10 to September 23, 1864, as clerk in the regimental headquarters of Col. David B. Henderson. He returned to Iowa and graduated from Iowa College, Grinnell, in 1869, with the degree of A. B. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Yale University in 1873; attended the University of Leipzig, 1876-1877; received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Iowa College in 1886, and from the University of Nebraska in 1902. He was professor of Greek at Denison University, Ohio, 1874-1876, and at Marietta College, 1877-1884. From 1884 to 1889 he was Chancellor of the University of Nebraska. In 1889 he received the appointment as United States Consul to Athens and occupied that post until 1893. He returned to America and served as professor of Greek literature and history at Brown University, Providence, R. I., from 1893 until his death. He was a delegate and attended the first international congress of archaeology at Athens in 1905, and was a member of the managing committee of the American school at Athens and of various scientific societies. In 1897 was published his "Mycenaean Days," Dr. Chrestos Tsountas, joint author, and in 1913, "Aegean Days." His work as editor and contributor to various magazines was well known and a compilation of his addresses on different occasions, under the title "Some Brown Studies," is soon to be published.

GEORGE LUTE GODFREY was born at Hardwick, Vt., November 4, 1833; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 24, 1915. He was educated in the public schools and at Barre Academy. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, teaching school the first winter at Dubuque, going to Des Moines the next spring, and soon after to Sioux City, where he assisted for some time in the work of the then recently opened land office. He returned to Des Moines in 1859 and took up the study of law. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as corporal in Company D, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the engagements at Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth, and was commissioned major of the First Alabama Cavalry on October 18, 1863. During the siege of Atlanta he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out on October 20, 1865, at Huntsville, Ala., and while there was

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